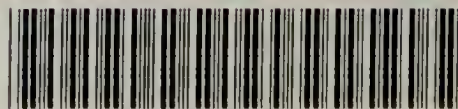


PHARMACOPŒIA
OF THE
BRITISH HOSPITAL
FOR
DISEASES OF THE SKIN

Third Edition



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S. S. Robinson

THE PHARMACOPŒIA
OF THE
BRITISH HOSPITAL
FOR
DISEASES OF THE SKIN,
LONDON.

GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET (West Branch).
FINSBURY SQUARE (East Branch).
NEWINGTON BUTTS (South Branch).

THIRD EDITION.

Edited by
BALMANNO SQUIRE, M.B. LOND.,
SENIOR SURGEON TO THE HOSPITAL.

LONDON :
J. & A. CHURCHILL.
1884.

24 8 75 032

Surgeons.

BALMANNO SQUIRE, M.B.
GEORGE GASKOIN.

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TO THE MEMORY

OF

PETER SQUIRE,

THRICE PRESIDENT OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF
GREAT BRITAIN,

AUTHOR OF 'THE COMPANION TO THE BRITISH
PHARMACOPŒIA.'

BORN 1798—DIED 1884.

PREFACE.

IN editing this collection of remedies, endeavour has been made to attain simplicity in the formulæ and conciseness in the directions.

It has been thought unnecessary to repeat here any of the prescriptions for skin-treatment which are already provided in the 'British Pharmacopœia.'

The names of the ingredients of the formulæ refer to drugs or preparations of the 'British Pharmacopœia' of 1867, in all cases where those names are there to be found.

Descriptions of the ingredients not mentioned in the 'British Pharmacopœia' are given in the form of foot-notes.

The weights and measures adopted are those of the 'British Pharmacopœia.'

With the object of presenting a clear general view, and of aiding the memory, the total quantity of each prescription has been reduced in every possible instance to an ounce.

The directions as to the uses of the formulæ are; as will be plain, mere illustrations selected from the commoner diseases of the skin.

B. S.

24, WEYMOUTH STREET, PORTLAND PLACE,
LONDON, *December, 1884.*

PHARMACOPŒIA.

AQUÆ MEDICATÆ OMNES.

Tako of

Essential Oil, 6 minims.

Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Shake the bottle well five separate times at intervals of a quarter of an hour, and, after a day, filter.

This plan yields as good a result as the official method by distillation, and is less expensive for hospital purposes.

BALNEA—BATHS.

To obtain advantage in skin diseases, the use of medicated water baths must always be prolonged, namely, for never less than an hour. In order to render this prolonged employment of water baths practicable, the temperature of the bath must not vary at the most more than within a couple of degrees above or below 92° Fahrenheit.

Balneum Acidum.

Take of
Diluted Nitrohydroehloric Acid,
10 fluid ounces.
Water, 30 gallons.

Mix.

Used as a sedative in cases of Prurigo and of Chronic Urticaria.

Balneum Algense.

Take of
Carragheen Moss,* 1 pound.
Water, 30 gallons.

Wash the Moss in cold water to remove impurities ; boil it for a quarter of an hour in three gallons of water, strain while hot, wash the mass with boiling water to make up three gallons, and mix the product with the water of the bath.

Used as a demulcent in some acute eruptions.

* Or *Irish Moss*, *Chondrus crispus*, the entire alga, dried.

Balneum Alkalinum.

Take of

Carbonate of Soda, in crystals, 4 ounces.

Water, 30 gallons.

Dissolve.

Used as a solvent to remove scabs and sealy incrustations, and as a sedative in cases of Eczema, Psoriasis, and Chronic Lichen.

Balneum Creasoti.

Take of

Creasote, 2 fluid ounces.

Water, 30 gallons.

Dissolve.

Used as a mild stimulant in cases of Squamous Eczema and Pityriasis.

Balneum Diuturnum.

Take of

Water, 30 gallons.

Used (at the temperature of 92° Fahrenheit) for three hours every morning, and three hours every afternoon, in cases of Psoriasis and of Pemphigus.

Balneum Furfurosum.

Take of

Bran of Wheat, 2 pounds.

Water, 30 gallons.

Boil the Bran for a quarter of an hour in two gallons of water, strain, and mix the solution with the water of the bath.

Used as a demulecent in some acute eruptions.

Balneum Glutinis.

Take of

Patent Size,* 128 ounces (8 lbs.).

Water, up to 30 gallons.

Dissolve.

Used as a demulecent in cases of Acute Lichen.

* A jelly sold under that name by varnish dealers. It is prepared from calves' pelt by high-pressure steam.

Balneum Marinum.*

Take of

Sea-salt, 160 ounces (10 lbs.).

Water, 30 gallons.

Dissolve.

Used as a tonic stimulant in convalescent
Eczema and Impetigo.

Balneum Potassæ Sulphuratæ.

Take of

Sulphurated Potash, 4 ounces.

Water, 30 gallons.

Dissolve.

Used as a solvent and stimulant in cases of
Psoriasis, Pityriasis, Acne and Impetigo, and
as a specific in Scabics.

* The bath as here ordered is of the strength of
sea-water.

Balneum Saponatum.

Take of

White Castile Soap, 1 pound.

Water, 30 gallons.

Dissolve the soap in half a gallon of boiling water, and mix the solution with the water of the bath.

Used as a solvent to remove scabs and sealy incrustations, and as a detergent.

CAPSULÆ—CAPSULES.

Capsulæ Olei Phosphorati.

(Phosphorus "perles.")

Containing each gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ Phosphorus dissolved in Olive Oil.

Used in cases of Psoriasis, of Chronic Eczema, and of Chronic Lichen.

Dose.—One, two, or three capsules three times a day. *Maximum dose*, four capsules three times a day.

Note.—The use of this remedy demands care.

CATAPLASMATA—POULTICES.

Cataplasma Micæ Panis.

Take of

Soft Crumb of Bread,*

Boiling Water,

of each as much as may be sufficient.

Soak the bread in the water for ten minutes near the fire, stir together, and then drain off the water.

Cataplasma Thymolis.

Take of

Thymol, 10 grains.

Linseed Meal, 2 ounces.

Olive Oil, 2 fluid drachms.

Boiling Water, 5 fluid ounces.

Dissolve the thymol in the oil, and mix the solution with the linseed meal; then add the water gradually, with constant stirring.

Used as an antiseptic poultice for foul sores.

* The bread should be one day old.

CAUSTICA—CAUSTICS.

Causticum Acidi Arseniosi.

Synonym.—COSME'S PASTE.

Take of

Arsenious Acid, in fine powder,	20 grains.
Red Sulphide of Mercury.* in fine powder,	60 grains.
Benzoated Lard,	1 ounce.

Mix thoroughly the two powders, gradually add the lard, and mix the whole thoroughly together.

Used in cases of Lupus.

The caustic is spread thinly on strips of linen, and thus applied to the affected surface for twenty-four hours. This procedure is renewed for two or three consecutive days if necessary, the skin being well washed after each application. Thus applied, the caustic leaves all islets of healthy skin intact, and destroys only the Lupus-tissue. The extent of surface under treatment at any given time should not exceed double the size of the palm.

* See note to Red Sulphide of Mercury, p. 23.

Causticum Acidi Carbolici.

Take of

Carbolic Acid, in crystals, 1 ounce.

Water, 1 fluid drachm.

Dissolve by aid of heat.

Used in cases of Lupus and in Alopecia Arcata.

Carbolic acid, even in this its most concentrated liquid condition, is one of the most superficially acting of caustics, and is of special use when only a very shallow depth of action is desired.

Causticum Acidi Chromici.

Take of

Chromic Acid, in crystals, 1 ounce.

Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

This solution, although considerably stronger than those ordinarily used, is not a fully saturated solution (1 ounce of Chromic Acid dissolving in little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce of water).

Used in cases of Lupus and for destroying Warts.

Chromic Acid, like Nitrate of Silver, is an oxidizing caustic. Its action resembles in many respects that of Nitrate of Silver.

Causticum Argenti Nitratis.

Take of

Nitrate of Silver, in crystals, 30 grains.

Rectified Spirit, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

This (a saturated spirituous solution of Nitrate of Silver) is preferable for cutaneous purposes to an *aqueous* solution of the Nitrate, which is apt to collect itself into drops immediately after it has been applied to the skin.

Used in cases of Lupus and of circumscribed patches of Psoriasis of limited extent.

Lunar caustic exerts in any form only a very superficial action as an escharotic.

Causticum Depilatorium.

Take of

Sulphide of Barium, 90 grains.

Oxide of Zinc, 360 grains.

Carminc, 1 grain.

Mix.

Used in cases of "Hirsuties," and as an adjunct in the treatment of some diseases of the scalp.

Mix the powder with water to make a thin paste, allow this to remain on the skin for five minutes or more, and then wash it off with water.

Causticum Iodi.

Take of

Iodine, 180 grains.

Iodido of Potassium, 60 grains.

Rectified spirit, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used in cases of Lupus and of indolent (i. e. non-phagedænic) tertiary syphilitic ulcers.

Causticum Potassæ cum Calce.

Synonym.—VIENNA PASTE.

Take of

Caustic Potash, in powder,

Quick Lime, in powder,

of each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Mix them thoroughly. Keep the powder in a stoppered bottle.

Used in cases of Lupus, but not in Lupus of the face.

Make the powder into a paste with rectified spirit at the time of application, and allow it to remain, on the portion of skin to be attacked, for ten or fifteen minutes. Protect the surrounding skin from the action of the caustic by strips of plaster.

This is a deeply acting caustic, and must be used with caution.

Causticum Sabinæ.

Take of

Savin Tops, in powder, 380 grains.

Oxide of Zinc, in powder, 60 grains.

Mix.

Used as a caustic to Venereal Warts.

The direct action of this caustic is only very superficial.

Causticum Zinci Chloridi.

Synonym.—CANQUOIN'S PASTE.

Take of

Chloride of Zinc, in powder,

Oxide of Zinc, in powder,
of each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Mix them thoroughly, keep the powder in a stoppered bottle.

Used in cases of Lupus, but not in Lupus of the face.

Make the powder into a thick paste with water at the time of application.

This is a deeply acting caustic, and must be used with caution. It requires, however, to be kept applied to the portion of the skin to be destroyed, for a much longer time than the Causticum Potassæ cum Calce.

COLLYRIA—EYE-WATERS.

Collyria should be used lukewarm.

All of the Collyria here named are intended to be used three times a day.

The best method of employing the Collyria is to direct the patient to sit, holding his head well back, so that his chin is slightly above the level of his forehead, and, while so, to turn his face a little to one side so that the eye to be treated is slightly above the level of the other. In this position, the lids being shut, the Collyrium is to be poured by the patient or a friend into the cup formed by the inner half of the orbit with the root of the nose. The patient has now only to blink a few times in order to use in the most efficient manner the Collyrium. This plan is preferable to the use of eye-water-glasses and other customary methods.

Collyrium Atropiæ Sulphatis.

Take of

Sulphate of Atropia, $\frac{1}{8}$ grain.

Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used, to dilate the pupil, in cases of Syphilitic Eruptions complicated with Syphilitic Iritis.

Collyrium Cupri Sulphatis.

Take of

Sulphate of Copper, 2 grains.

Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used as a stimulant in cases of Eczema, Impetigo, &c., invading the conjunctivæ.

Collyrium Hydrargyri Perchloridi.

Take of

Perchloride of Mercury, $\frac{1}{8}$ grain.

Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used as a stimulant in cases of Eczema, and as a specific in cases of Syphilitic Eruptions invading the conjunctivæ.

Collyrium Zinci Sulphatis.

Take of

Sulphate of Zinc, 2 grains.

Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used as a stimulant in cases of Eczema and of other eruptions invading the conjunctivæ.

CONFECTIO—CONFECTION.

Confectio Sulphuris Composita.

Take of

Precipitated Sulphur, 20 grains.

Acid Tartrate of Potash, 5 grains.

Treacle, 1 ounce.

Mix.

Used as a laxative and diaphoretic in dry Eczema and in Lichen.

EMPLASTRA—PLASTERS.

Emplastrum Depilatorium.

Synonym.—THE CALOTTE.

Take of

Resin, 1 ounce.

Tar, 110 grains.

Oil of Turpentine, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachm.

Prepared Lard, 14 grains.

Melt the ingredients with a gentle heat, and stir them while they cool until they are thoroughly mixed.

Used, spread on calico, for epilation in cases of Ringworm ('Tinea Tonsurans).

The hair having been closely clipped, the

scalp is to be completely covered with the spread calico cut to convenient shapes. The efficient adhesion of the plaster to the scalp must be secured by moderate pressure for a short time with the warm hand. After the plaster has remained on for two or three days, it is to be gradually but expeditiously peeled off. It thus extracts a large proportion of the diseased hairs. The process should be repeated every few days.

Emplastrum Hydrargyri Compositum.

Synonym.—VIGO'S PLASTER WITH MERCURY.

Take of

Mercury,	120 grains.
Oil of Turpentine,	20 minims.
Yellow Wax,	20 grains.
Resin,	40 grains.
Prepared Storax,	60 grains.
Lead Plaster,	1 ounce.

Triturate together (in a warmed iron mortar till metallic globules have disappeared), the mercury, storax, and turpentine.

Melt together the lead plaster with the wax and resin, and when it has cooled to the consistence of a soft ointment, add it to

the mercurial mixture and incorporate by trituration in the mortar.

Used as a specific in cases of Syphilitic Eruptions, and as a stimulant and absorbent in cases of Acne Rosacea, of Sycosis, and of Chronic Lichen.

Emplastrum Rubrum.

Take of

Red Oxide of Lead,* 45 grains.

Red Sulphide of Mercury,† 25 grains.

Lead Plaster, 1 ounce.

Add the red oxide of lead and the red sulphide of mercury both in fine powder to the lead plaster previously melted with a gentle heat, and stir the mixture thoroughly.

Used, spread on calico, in cases of Sycosiform Impetigo and of Impetigo of the scalp, and in cases of Eczema.

* Red oxide of lead, or minium, or red lead (Pb_3O_4) is prepared by exposing protoxide of lead which has not been fused (massicot) for a long time to the air at a very faint red heat.

† Red sulphide of mercury, or artificial cinnabar, or vermilion (HgS_2) is prepared by subliming an intimate mixture of six parts of mercury and one of sulphur, and reducing the sublimate to the finest possible powder.

ENEMA—CLYSTER.

Enema Calcis cum Ferro.

• Take of
Tincture of Perchloride of Iron, 20 minims.
Solution of Lime, 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used as a specific in cases of Prurigo Podicis, dependent on the presence of ascarides in the rectum.

GARGARISMATA—GARGLES.

Gargles should be used, preferably, lukewarm.

All of the Gargles here named should be used at the least three times a day.

In the employment of Gargles, the patient should be directed to take only a small quantity of gargle into the mouth at a time, and to hold his head well back during the act of gargling. He should also be ordered to

repeat the process of gargling with a fresh quantity of gargle at least more than once on each occasion.

It is an advantage to precede each occasion of using any of the gargles by first gargling with some mild "mucus-detergent," such as a weak lukewarm solution of the "*Sapo Durus cum Glycerino*."

It is a further advantage, especially in lesions situated behind the anterior pillars of the fauces, if the patient be directed to follow each act of gargling by making repeated swallowing motions, without however actually swallowing. During this procedure the head must still be held well back.

Gargarisma Acidi Tannici.

Take of

Glycerine of Tannic Acid, 2 fluid drachms.

Water, up to 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used as an astringent in cases of Herpes Labialis complicated with simple sore-throat, and in cases of Lupus invading the gums, &c., and accompanied with excessive discharge, also in cases of Syphilitic Eruptions complicated with salivation or with sponginess of the gums arising from mercurialism.

Gargarisma Hydrargyri Perchloridi.

Take of

Perchloride of Mercury, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used as a specific in cases of Syphilitic Eruptions complicated with mucous patches of the lips, tongue, mouth, or throat.

Gargarisma Potassæ Chloratis.

Take of

Chlorate of Potash, 20 grains.

Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used as a mild stimulant in cases of Syphilitic Eruptions complicated with specific lesions of the lips, tongue, mouth, or throat, and in cases of salivation.

Gargarisma Sodæ Chloratæ.

Take of

Solution of Chlorinated Soda, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachm.

Water, up to 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used as an antiseptic in cases of Syphilitic Eruptions complicated with sloughing or phagedænic lesions of the lips, tongue, mouth, or throat.

GLYCERINA—GLYCEROLES.

Glycerinum Acidi Tartarici.

Synonym.—VIDAL'S GLYCEROLE.

Take of

Tartaric Acid, in fine powder, 22 grains.

Glycerine of Starch, 1 ounce.

Mix thoroughly.

Used as a topical stimulant in cases of Lichen circumscriptus and Lichen planus.

Glycerinum Guaiaci.

Take of

Tincture of Guaiacum, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachm.

Glycerine, up to 2 fluid drachms.

Mix.

Taken as a stimulant and diaphoretic in cases of eruptions complicated with chronic rheumatism and debility.

Although glycerine will not dissolve the resin of Guaiacum, yet, unlike water, its admixture with the tincture does not precipitate the Guaiacum. It is therefore a more convenient means of diluting the tincture than water, which precipitates the resin from the tincture. The admixture of glycerine with the tincture moreover softens the flavour of

the Guaiacum, which water does not. The tincture can be diluted to any extent with *glycerine*, but the mixture of glycerine with tincture cannot be diluted with water, except with precipitation of the resin.

Glycerinum Ichthyocollæ.

Take of

Isinglass, 10 grains.

Glycerine, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve with a gentle heat.

Glycerine when thus converted into a jelly remains uniformly diffused over skin on which it has been smeared, whereas unprepared glycerine collects itself into distinct drops on the skin almost immediately after its application.

Used as a local application in cases of Eczema, Lichen, Ichthyosis, and other conditions where glycerine by itself is of service.

Glycerinum Olei Cadi.

Take of

Juniper Tar,* 80 minims.

Glycerine of Starch, 1 ounce.

Mix thoroughly.

Used as a mild topical stimulant in cases of Eczema in the scaly stage.

* See note to p. 55.

INJECTIO VAGINALIS—VAGINAL
INJECTION.

Injectio Aluminis et Zinci.

Take of

Alum,	6 grains.
Sulphate of Zinc,	2 grains.
Water,	1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used as an astringent in cases of Pruritus
Vulvæ complicated with Leucorrhœa.

LOTIONES—LOTIONS.

Lotio Acidi Benzoici.

Take of

Benzoic Acid,	1 grain.
Distilled Water,	1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

This is a saturated solution of Benzoic
Acid in Water.

Used as a sedative in cases of Chronic
Urticaria.

Lotio Acidi Boracici.

Take of

Boracic Acid, 15 grains.

Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

This is a saturated aqueous solution of Boracic Acid.

Used in cases of Eczema and in Prurigo Podicis.

Lotio Acidi Carbolici.

Take of

Carbolic Acid, in crystals, 10 grains.

Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used as an antiseptic and stimulant in foul or syphilitic ulcerations, and to allay irritation in Chronic Eczema and Psoriasis.

Lotio Acidi Hydrocyanici.

Take of

Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid, 10 minims.

Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used as a sedative in various eruptions to allay irritation.

Lotio Acidi Nitrici.

Take of

Diluted Nitric Acid, 10 minims.

Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used as a sedative in various eruptions to allay irritation.

Lotio Acidi Sulphurosi.

Take of

Sulphurous Acid, 2 fluid draehms.

Distilled Water, up to 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used to destroy vegetable parasites in cases of Ringworm (*Tinea Tonsurans*), of Favus, of Chloasma, and of Eczema Marginatum.

The volatility of Sulphurous Acid requires that the otherwise rapid evaporation of the acid from the lotion should be retarded by applying the lotion on lint or rag covered with oilsilk.

Lotio Aluminis.

Take of

Alum, 10 grains.

Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used as an astringent in Eczema, in Aene Rosacea, and in Intertrigo.

Lotio Anthemidis.

Take of

Chamomile Flowers, 30 grains.

Boiling Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Infuse in a covered vessel for fifteen minutes, and strain.

Used to calm the itching in cases of Eczema and of Lichen.

Lotio Argenti Nitratis.

Take of

Nitrate of Silver, 3 grains.

Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used as a stimulant in cases of Chronic Eczema and Chronic Lichen.

Lotio Bismuthi.

Take of

Subnitrato of Bismuth, 10 grains.

Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used as a sedative in cases of Eczema and of Aene associated with Urticaria.

Lotio Boracis.

Take of

Borax, 15 grains.

Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

This is a saturated solution of the salt.

Used as a detergent and solvent in cases of Lichen, Aene, Eczema, Chloasma, and Tinea Tonsurans.

Lotio Calcis.

Take of

Almond Oil, 1 fluid drachm.

Solution of Lime, 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used as a detergent in cases of Pityriasis of the scalp, and as a dressing in purifluent Pemphigus.

Lotio Cupri Sulphatis.

Take of
Sulphate of Copper, 3 grains.
Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.
Dissolve.

Used as a stimulant and astringent in cases of Chronic Eczema.

Lotio Ferri Tartarati.

Take of
Tartarated Iron, 30 grains.
Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.
Dissolve.

Used as an application to soft chancres.

Lotio Glycerini.

Take of
Glycerine, 1 fluid drachm.
Distilled Water, up to 1 fluid ounce.
Mix.

Used as an emollient in cases of Pityriasis and of Ichthyosis.

Lotio Hydrargyri Perchloridi.

Take of

Perchloride of Mercury, 1 grain.

Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used as a stimulant in cases of Chronic Eczema, of Acne, and of Acne Rosacea.

The employment of this lotion demands care.

Lotio Inulæ.

Take of

Ellecampane Root,* sliced, 15 grains.

Distilled Water, 2 fluid ounces.

Boil down to a fluid ounce, and strain.

Used to allay itching in cases of Eczema and Lichen.

Lotio Nigra.

Synonym.—BLACK WASH.

Take of

Subchloride of Mercury, 10 grains.

Mucilage of Tragacanth, 1 fluid drachm.

Solution of Lime, 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used as a specific in cases of Syphilitic Ulceration.

* The root of Inula Helenium.

Lotio Picis Ligni Fossilis.

Synonym.—COAL-TAR EMULSION.

Take of

Coal-tar Solution,* 2 fluid drachms.

Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Mix to form an emulsion.

Used (diluted to a varying extent with water—most commonly with six times or with twelve times its quantity of water) as a mild stimulant in cases of Chronic Eczema and of Seborrhœa.

Lotio Plumbi Subacetatis.

Synonym.—GOULARD'S LOTION.

Take of

Solution of Subacetate of Lead, 5 minims.

Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used as a sedative and astringent in cases of Acute Eczema and of Acute Lichen.

Lotio Potassæ Chloratis.

Take of

Chlorate of Potash, 27 grains.

Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

This is a saturated solution of the salt.

Used as a stimulant in cases of Chronic Eczema, and as a mildly antiseptic stimulant to foul ulcers.

* For the preparation of this, see p. 56.

Lotio Potassæ Sulphuratæ.

Take of

Sulphurated Potash, 10 grains.

Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used to destroy vegetable parasites in cases of Eczema Marginatum, and as a solvent and stimulant in cases of Prurigo and of Psoriasis, and as a specific in cases of Scabies.

Lotio Resorcini.

Synonym.—ANDEER'S LOTION.

Take of

Resorcin,* 40 grains.

Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used as an antiseptic and stimulant in foul or syphilitic ulcerations, and to allay irritation in Chronic Eczema and Psoriasis. The action of Resorcin on the skin is similar to that of Carbolic Acid, but Resorcin has the advantage of being odourless.

* Or Metadioxylbenzene [$C_6H_4(OH)_2$], a coal-tar product.

Lotio Sodæ Chloratæ.

Synonym.—LABARRAQUE'S LOTION.

Take of
Solution of Chlorinated Soda, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachm.
Distilled Water, up to 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used as a bleaching agent in cases of
Lentigo, and as an antiseptic to foul ulcers.

Lotio Zinci Oxidi.

Take of
Oxide of Zinc,
Prepared Calamine,* of each 60 grains.
Glycerine, 1 fluid drachm.
Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used as a mild astringent in cases of Chronic
Eczema and of Acne Rosacea.

* An *oxide* of zinc, "prepared" from calamine, the native carbonate of zinc, by heat, reduction to a fine powder, and elutriation.

Lotio Zinci Sulphatis.

Take of
Sulphate of Zinc, 2 grains.
Compound Tincture of Lavender, 25 minims.
Distilled Water, up to 1 fluid ounce.
Dissolve.

Used as a stimulant and astringent in cases of Chronic Eczema.

MISTURÆ—MIXTURES.

Mistura Acidi Nitrohydrochlorici.

Take of
Diluted Nitrohydrochloric
Acid, 15 minims.
Caramel,* 5 grains.
Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used as an alterative tonic in syphilitic cachexia, and as a tonic in cases of eruptions associated with hepatic disorder.

* Or *caramel brown*, or *burnt sugar*, a colouring substance prepared from sugar by decomposing it by means of heat carefully applied (400°–420° Fahr.). It is sold in the form of a thick treacly fluid.

Mistura Alba.

Take of

Carbonate of Magnesia, 10 grains.

Sulphate of Magnesia, 60 grains.

Peppermint Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used as an antacid aperient in cases of acute or chronic eruption associated with constipation.

Mistura Arsenicalis.

Synonym.—FOWLER'S MIXTURE.

Take of

Arsenical Solution, 5 minims.

Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used as a specific in various chronic eruptions.

Mistura Assafoetidæ.

Take of

Assafoetida, 5 grains.

Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Rub the assafoetida in a mortar, with the water added gradually, so as to form an emulsion.

Used as an antispasmodic in eruptions associated with hysteria.

Mistura Bismuthi.

Take of
 Solution of Citrate of Bismuth
 and Ammonia, 1 fluid drachm.
 Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid, 3 minims.
 Peppermint Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used as a gastric sedative in Aene Rosacea and other eruptions of the face associated with irritative dyspepsia or pyrosis.

Mistura Bismuthi Acida.

Take of
 Nitrate of Bismuth,* in crystals, 5 grains.
 Glycerine, 1 fluid drachm.
 Distilled Water, up to 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve the nitrate of bismuth in the glycerine *without* the aid of heat, and add the water to form a clear solution.

Used for the same purposes as the Mistura Bismuthi.

* Prepared by dissolving metallic bismuth in moderately strong nitric acid to saturation. The solution on cooling deposits large colourless transparent crystals $[\text{Bi}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}]$. These require merely to be drained and dried.

Mistura Catechu.

Take of

Tincture of Catechu, 1 fluid drachm.

Bicarbonate of Potash, 10 grains.

Cinnamon Water, up to 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used as an astringent in cases of Acute Lichen and other eruptions complicated with diarrhœa.

Mistura Chloral Hydratis.

Take of

Hydrate of Chloral, 10 grains.

Syrup of Red Poppy, 1 fluid drachm.

Distilled Water, up to 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used as a Hypnotic in cases of eruptions provoking irritation which precludes sleep.

Mistura Chloroformi.

Take of

Chloroform Water, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce.

Distilled Water, up to 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used as a cutaneous sedative in cases of Chronic Urticaria.

Mistura Colchici Alkalina.

Take of
Tincture of Colchicum Secds, 6 minims.
Bicarbonate of Potash, 5 grains.
Pimento Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used in cases of Psoriasis, Eczema, and other eruptions when complicated with a gouty habit.

Mistura Diaphoretica.

Take of
Wine of Ipecacuanha, 5 minims.
Spirit of Nitrous Ether, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachm.
Solution of Acetate of
Ammonia, 2 fluid drachms.
Distilled Water, up to 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used in cases of eruptions, but chiefly of acute eruptions, attended with febrile disturbance and heat and dryness of the general surface.

Mistura Diuretica.

Take of

Acetate of Potash, 20 grains.
Vinegar of Squill, 20 minims.
Tincture of Digitalis, 5 minims.
Distilled Water, up to 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used in cases of eruptions complicated with œdema.

Mistura Ferri cum Opio.

Take of

Citrate of Iron and Ammonia, 5 grains.
Tincture of Opium, 4 minims.
Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used in cases of Acne and other eruptions complicated with anæmia and gastrodynia.

Mistura Ferri Perchloridi.

Take of

Solution of Perchloride of Iron, 15 minims.
Sulphate of Magnesia, 15 grains.
Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used as a chalybeate tonic in eruptions complicated with anæmia and debility.

Mistura Hydrargyri Iodidi.

Take of

Red Iodide of Mercury, $\frac{1}{8}$ grain.

Iodide of Potassium, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used as a specific in cases of syphilitic eruptions.

Mistura Ipecacuanhæ cum Opio.

Take of

Wine of Ipecacuanha, 10 minims.

Tincture of Opium, 4 minims.

Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used as a diaphoretic expectorant in Eczema and other eruptions complicated with acute bronchial catarrh.

Mistura Liquoris Potassæ.

Take of

Solution of Potash, 20 minims.

Distilled Water, up to 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used as a gastric sedative in cases of Acne Rosacea and other eruptions of the face attended with dyspepsia.

Mistura Nucis Vomicae.

Take of

Tincture of Nux Vomica, 20 minims.

Distilled Water, up to 1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used as a bitter tonic and laxative in eruptions associated with a cachectic condition.

Mistura Potassii Bromidi.

Take of

Bromide of Potassium, 10 grains.

Camphor Water, 3 fluid drachms.

Distilled Water, up to 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used as a general sedative in cases of chronic eruptions attended with general nervous irritability, and in attacks of acute eruption if apparently determined by anxiety or prolonged mental tension.

Mistura Potassii Iodidi.

Take of

Iodide of Potassium, 5 grains.

• Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used in cases of plastic deposit complicating syphilitic or other eruptions.

Mistura Quiniæ.

Take of

Sulphate of Quinia,	1 grain.
Diluted Sulphuric Acid,	2 minims.
Distilled Water,	1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used as a bitter tonic in cases of eruptions associated with atonic dyspepsia or with general atony.

Mistura Salina.

Take of

Nitrate of Potash,	10 grains.
Treacle,	10 grains.
Distilled Water,	1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used as a refrigerant in cases of acute eruption of various kinds.

Mistura Sarsæ.

Take of

Liquid Extract of Sarsaparilla,	2 fluid drachms.
Distilled Water, up to	1 fluid ounce.

Mix.

Used in cases of syphilitic and other eruptions as an alterative tonic.

Mistura Scillæ cum Conio.

Take of

Tincture of Squill,	5 minims.
Solution of Potash,	15 minims.
Juice of Hemlock,	$\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachm.
Distilled Water, up to	1 fluid ounce.
Mix.	

Used as a stimulant expectorant in Eczema and other eruptions complicated with chronic bronchial catarrh.

Mistura Taraxaci.

Take of

Juice of Dandelion,	1 fluid drachm.
Diluted Nitrohydrochloric Acid,	5 minims.
Distilled Water, up to	1 fluid ounce.
Mix.	

Used as an alterative cholagogue and laxative in cases of eruptions attended with bilious cachexia.

Mistura Zinci Sulphatis.

Take of

Sulphate of Zinc, 1 grain.
Distilled Water, 1 fluid ounce.
Dissolve.

Used as a nerve tonic in cases of eruptions associated with nervous debility.

PESSI—PESSARIES.

Pessus Acidi Tannici.

Take of

Tannic Acid, in fine powder, 30 grains.

Oil of Theobroma, 60 grains.

Add the tannic acid to the oil of theobroma previously melted on a water-bath, and stir the mixture thoroughly. Pour the mixture while it is fluid into a suitable mould.

Used as an astringent in cases of Pruritus Vulvæ dependent on or complicated with uterine disorder.

Pessus Morphiæ.

Take of

Acetate of Morphia, $\frac{1}{3}$ grain.

Gelatine Pessary Mass,* 90 grains.

Dissolve the acetate of morphia in the

* Gelatine pessary mass is thus made:—Take of pure gelatine in thin strips, 1 ounce; distilled water, 1 ounce; glycerine, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. Soften the gelatine by soaking it in the water until all of the water has (within a few minutes) become absorbed by the gelatine. Dissolve the softened gelatine in the glycerine previously heated on a water-bath, and allow the solution to solidify. Keep the stiff jelly in a covered pot for use.

gelatine pessary mass previously heated on a water-bath. Pour the mixture while it is fluid into a suitable mould.

Used as a sedative in cases of Pruritus Vulvæ dependent on or complicated with uterine disorder.

PIGMENTA—PIGMENTS.

Pigmentum Acidi Carbolici.

Take of

Carbolie Acid, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Glycerine, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used to destroy vegetable parasites in cases of Ringworm (*Tinea Tonsurans*) and of Chloasma; as a stimulant in cases of Psoriasis, of Seborrhœa, and *Tinea Decalvans*; and as a semi-caustic application to indolent ulcers.

Pigmentum Acidi Tannici.

Take of

Tannic Acid, 180 grains.

Glycerine, 6 fluid drachms.

Dissolve by aid of heat.

Used as a strong astringent in cases of excessive sweating of the feet, of Seborrhœa Oleosa, and of figurate Chronic Eczema, and as an application to the throat in cases of eruptions complicated with simple chronic sore-throat.

Pigmentum Aloës.

Take of

Extract of Barbadoes Aloes, 180 grains.

Glycerine, 6 fluid drachms.

Dissolve.

Used as a mild stimulant in cases of Chronic Eczema.

Pigmentum Benzolis.

(Benzinc.)

Used in Seborrhœa, in Acne, and generally for the purpose of dissolving off grease, whether sebaceous or artificially acquired (as ointment, &c.), from the skin.

Pigmentum Calcis Sulphuratæ.*Synonym.*—VLEMINGKX'S SOLUTION.

Take of

Slaked Lime,	60 grains.
Sublimed Sulphur,	90 grains.
Distilled Water,	1 fluid ounce and 5 fluid drachms.

Heat the sulphur and lime (previously well mixed) in the water, stirring diligently with a slip of wood; boil until the mixture measures only one fluid ounce, then filter.

Used in cases of Seabies. The patient is to be rubbed all over for half an hour with pieces of flannel dipped in the solution. The process is to be preceded by an hour's warm bath (at 94° Fahr.), with soaping during the first half-hour, and is to be followed by a half-hour's warm bath without soaping. One application suffices. *Used* also in cases of Psoriasis just as above, with the exception that only the patches are to have the solution applied to them, and that frequent repetitions of the process are required.

Caution.—This remedy needs to be used with some discretion, and on occasion should be diluted.

Pigmentum Cassuvii.

Cashew-nut Oil.*

Used in cases of Eczema fissum of the palms and soles, and in cases of Psoriasis and of Acne.

Cashew-nut oil, when *freely* applied, produces a purulent bullous eruption. When *freely* and *repeatedly* applied, it exercises a superficially escharotic action on the skin.

Caution.—This remedy needs to be used with some discretion.

Pigmentum Glycerini.

Take of

Glycerine,

Rectified Spirit, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used as an emollient in cases of Ichthyosis.

* The oil expressed from the pericarp of the fruit of *Anacardium occidentale*, or from the corresponding part of *Semecarpus Anacardium*.

Pigmentum Hydrargyri Perchloridi.

Take of

Perchloride of Mercury,	2 grains.
Glycerine,	2 fluid drachms.
Rectified Spirit,	1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used to destroy vegetable parasites in cases of Ringworm (*Tinea Tonsurans*), of Chloasma, of Eczema Marginatum, and of Favus.

This is more efficacious as a ringworm lotion than the *aqueous* solution of the sublimate.

The spirit, holding in solution the Glyccrole of the Sublimate, enables the latter to be diffused uniformly over the skin. Thus applied, the glycerine solution of sublimate left by the evaporation of the spirit, penetrates efficiently the affected tissues.

Pigmentum Iodi.

Take of

Iodine,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Iodide of Potassium,	120 grains.
Glycerine,	1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used to destroy vegetable parasites in cases of Ringworm, &c., and as a stimulant in cases of Psoriasis and of figurate Chronic Lichen.

Pigmentum Olei Cadi.

(Juniper Tar.*)

Used as a stimulant in cases of Psoriasis and of Chronic Eczema.

Pigmentum Olei Ricini.

Take of

Castor Oil, 3 fluid drachms.

Rectified Spirit, 6 fluid drachms.

Dissolve.

Used as a mildly stimulating application to the scalp in cases of Pityriasis and of Seborrhœa Sicca.

Castor oil is the only fixed oil which dissolves freely in rectified spirit.

Pigmentum Picis cum Iodo.

Synonym.—COSTER'S PASTE.

Take of

Iodine, 120 grains.

Rectified Oil of Tar,† 1 fluid ounce.

Dissolve cautiously. ‡

* Or *Huile de Cade*, a bituminous liquid obtained from the wood of *Juniperus Communis* by destructive distillation.

† A colourless volatile liquid obtained from tar by distillation. Specific gravity, .86.

‡ The application of a gentle heat is sometimes necessary to start the reaction, which in any case is apt to be somewhat violent and is attended with brisk ebullition.

Used to destroy vegetable parasites in eases of Ringworm (Tinea Tonsurans), of Chloasma, of Eezema Marginatum, and of Favus.

Pigmentum Picis Ligni Fossilis.

Synonym.—COAL-TAR SOLUTION.

Take of

Soap-bark,* bruised, 4 ounces.

Coal-tar, 5 ounces.

Proof Spirit, 1 pint.

Macerate the Soap-bark for forty-eight hours, with fifteen ounces of the Spirit, in a close vessel, agitating occasionally; then transfer to a pereolator, and when the fluid ceases to pass, pour into the pereolator the remaining five ounces of the Spirit. As soon as the pereolation is completed, subject the contents of the pereolator to pressure, filter the product, mix the two liquids, and add sufficient Proof Spirit to make one pint.

Place the Coal-tar in a suitable vessel provided with a lid, maintaining the Tar in a liquid state by the heat of a water-bath; add the Tincture of Soap-bark so as to thoroughly dilute the Tar, close the vessel, and maintain the heat of the water-bath for an hour, agitating the mixture occasionally. Remove the water-bath from the fire, and again agitate the mixture until it has cooled; then strain.

* The liber, or inner bark, of *Quillaya Saponaria*.

Used as a stimulant in cases of Psoriasis and of Chronic Dry Eczema. Its use in Eczema demands caution.

Pigmentum Picis Liquidæ.

Take of

Tar,

Rectified Spirit, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used as a stimulant in cases of Psoriasis and of Chronic Dry Eczema. Its use in Eczema demands caution.

This solution constitutes a very convenient means of applying tar to the skin.

Pigmentum Plumbi.

(Glycerole of Subacetate of Lead.)

Take of

Acetate of Lead, 120 grains.

Litharge, in powder, 84 grains.

Glycerine, 1 fluid ounce.

Digest the acetate of lead and the litharge in the glycerine (heated to 300° in an oil-bath) for half an hour, constantly stirring. Then filter in a chamber heated to 300° .

Used (diluted to a varying extent with glycerine, most commonly with seven times or with three times its quantity of glycerine) as an astringent and sedative in cases of Chronic Eczema.

PILULÆ—PILLS.

Pilula Acidi Arseniosi.

Synonym.—ASIATIC PILL.

Take of

Arsenious Acid, in fine powder,	$\frac{1}{12}$ grain.
Black Pepper, in fine powder,	$\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Extract of Gentian,	2 grains.

Mix the powders together, add the extract of gentian, and beat the whole into a uniform mass.

Used as a specific in various chronic eruptions.

Pilula Aloës et Assafoetidæ cum Ferro.

Take of

Sulphate of Iron,	1 grain.
Pill of Aloes and Assafoetida,	4 grains.

Reduce the sulphate of iron to powder, add the pill, and beat them into a uniform mass.

Used in cases of eruptions associated with Chlorosis.

Pilula Crotonis Olei.

Take of

Croton Oil, $\frac{1}{4}$ minim.
Compound Extract of Colocynth, 5 grains.

Beat them into a uniform mass.

Used as a strong aperient in eruptions complicated with obstinate habitual constipation.

Pilula Hydrargyri cum Colocynthide.

Take of

Mercurial Pill, 2 grains.
Pill of Colocynth and Hyoscyamus, 3 grains.

Beat them into a uniform mass.

Used as an aperient in eruptions complicated with bilious constipation.

Pilula Hydrargyri Iodidi Viridis.

Take of

Green Iodide of Mercury, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Opium, in powder, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.
Extract of Gentian, 2 grains.

Beat them into a uniform mass.

Used as a specific in cases of syphilitic eruptions.

Pilula Opii et Conii.

Take of

Extract of Hemlock, 3 grains.

Compound Pill of Soap, 2 grains.

Beat them into a uniform mass.

Used as a sedative in eruptions associated with nervous irritability.

Pilula Podophylli cum Nuce Vomicae.

Take of

Resin of Podophyllum, $\frac{1}{6}$ grain.

Extract of Nux Vomica, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.

Extract of Gentian, 2 grains.

Beat all together until thoroughly mixed.

Used as an aperient in eruptions complicated with an atonic bilious condition.

Pilula Zinci Valerianatis.

Take of

Valerianate of Zinc, in powder,

Confection of Hips, of each 2 grains.

Beat them into a uniform mass.

Used as a tonic in eruptions associated with nervous languor.

PULVERES—POWDERS.

Pulvis Amygdalæ.

(Almond Meal.*)

Used, after being made into a thin paste with water, as a bland detergent, in place of soap and water, in irritable conditions of the skin.

Pulvis Bismuthi cum Amylo.

Take of

Subnitrate of Bismuth,

Starch, in powder, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Mix them thoroughly.

Used as a sedative and cosmetic in various eruptions of the face.

* The sweet almond, deprived by expression of its oil, and reduced to fine powder.

Or the bitter almond, deprived by expression of its fixed oil, and by distillation of its prussic acid and essential oil, and reduced to fine powder.

Pulvis Iodoformi cum Amylo.

Take of

Iodoform,* in fine powder,

Starch, in powder, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Rub them well together.

Used, dusted on the sores (after previous washing of the sores on each occasion with warm soap and water, applied with a large, flat, camel-hair brush, and subsequent wiping of the sores with a slightly damp, large, camel-hair brush), in cases of foul tertiary syphilitic ulcers, whether complicated with phagedena or not; and also in cases of soft chancre, whether complicated with phagedena or not. The process of cleansing and reapplication to be repeated several times in the course of each day.

Pulvis Lycopodii.

Clubmoss Spores.†

Used as a bland application in cases of Acute Eczema.

* See note to Unguentum Iodoformi, p. 76.

† The yellow powdery spores of *Lycopodium Clavatum*.

Pulvis Talci et Iridis.

Take of

Oxide of Zinc,

Venetian Talc,* in fine powder, sifted,

Florentine Orris,† in powder,

of each 30 grains.

Wheat Starch, in powder, 1 ounce.

Mix them thoroughly.

Used as a mild astringent application in cases of Acute Eczema.

Pulvis Terræ Cimoliæ.‡

(Fuller's Earth, in fine powder.)

Used as an absorbent application in Intertrigo and in Eczema.

* The name given to the tale obtained from the Tyrolese mountains. Venetian talc is a foliated magnesium (silicato of magnesia) mineral of an unctuous feel.

† The rhizome of *Iris Florentina* deprived of its cuticle and fibres.

‡ Or *Cimolite*, so called from its ancient source, the island of Cimolus, in the Cretan sea. It was also found in the island of Mylos. In this country it is obtained from various districts, viz. Woburn, Redhill, &c. In its natural condition it exists as a solid, compact mass, which consists of an impure silicate of alumina. Its composition is Silica, 58; Alumina, 25; Water, 12; and Peroxide of Iron, 1.30. The iron is now commonly extracted with a view to conferring a better appearance on the powder.

Pulvis Zinci Oxidi et Calamini.

Take of

Oxide of Zine,

Prepared Calamine,* of each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Mix them thoroughly.

Used as a mild astringent application in cases of Intertrigo, of Chronic Eczema, and of Aene Rosacea.

SAPONES—SOAPS.

Sapo Durus cum Glycerino.

Brand "F. A. Sarg" (of Vienna).

This, which is a specially bland and emollient soap, is employed for ordinary use in irritable conditions of the skin, such as Acute Liehen and Chronic Urticaria, and also for the purpose of softening and dissolving off dried or viscid secretion from raw and tender surfaces—for example, inflamed Eczema or sensitive ulcers. Its clean fresh taste permits of its being used also (in solution) as a mouth-wash and gargle for removing mucous previous to the use of other remedies.

* See note to p. 38.

Sapo Mollis cum Sulphure.

Take of

Precipitated Sulphur, 120 grains.

Soft Soap, 1 ounce.

Mix thoroughly.

Used as an ointment in cases of Scabies.

Spiritus Saponis Mollis.

Take of

Soft Soap, 1 ounce.

Rectified Spirit, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce.

Dissolve.

Used, mixed with warm water, to soften and remove scales and incrustation in the less irritable conditions of the skin—for example, in Psoriasis, in Lupus, in Syphilitic Ulcerations, and in Seborrhœa. Used also as in itself a moderate stimulant in similar conditions.

SUPPOSITORIUM—SUPPOSITORY.

Suppositorium Acidi Tannici cum
Opio.

Take of

Tannic Acid, in fine powder,	5 grains.
Opium, in powder,	1 grain.
Oil of Theobroma,	10 grains.

Add the tannic acid and the opium to the oil of theobroma previously melted on a water-bath, and stir the mixture thoroughly. Pour the mixture while it is fluid into a suitable mould.

Used in cases of Prurigo Podicis dependent on or complicated with a congested condition of the rectum.

UNGUENTA—OINTMENTS.

Unguentum Acidi Boracici.

Take of

Boracic Acid, 60 grains.

Prepared Lard, 1 ounce.

Reduce the boracic acid to a fine powder, pass the powder through a fine sieve, and finally mix the powder thoroughly with the prepared lard.

Used in cases of Eczema.

Unguentum Acidi Chrysophanici.

Take of

Chrysophanic Acid,* 120 grains.

Prepared Lard, 1 ounce.

Heat together on a water-bath for half an hour, constantly stirring; when set, mix with pestle and mortar.

* Or *Dioxymethylanthraquinone* [$C_{14}H_5.CH_3.(HO)_2.O_2$] obtained by extraction with hot benzol from the so-called *Araroba* or *Poh di Bahia* or *Goa-powder*, which is a powder (originally yellow, but becoming by exposure almost black) contained in more or less narrow clefts or cavities in the wood of *Andira Araroba*, a leguminous tree growing in Bahia, a province of Brazil. The acid is purified by several crystallizations from a benzol solution.

Used in cases of Psoriasis, of Erythema Marginatum, of Chloasma, of Acne Tuberculata, of Aene Rosacea.

Caution.—The erythema, which arises after sometimes only a few applications of this ointment, should be watched for, and on its first appearance the use of the ointment should be promptly discontinued. In all cases it is necessary to avoid carefully the immediate neighbourhood of the eyelids, which otherwise are apt to be rendered oedematous.

Unguentum Acidi Pyrogallici.

Synonym.—JARISCH'S OINTMENT.

Take of

Pyrogallic Acid,* 60 grains.

Prepared Lard, 1 ounce.

Mix thoroughly.

Used in cases of Psoriasis.

* Or *Pyrogallol* $[C_6H_3(OH)_3]$ prepared by heating gallic (dioxysalicylic) acid in a retort by means of an oil-bath at 420° (Fahrenheit), a temperature at which the gallic acid is decomposed into carbonic acid (carbon dioxide) and pyrogallic acid, which sublimes in brilliantly white crystalline plates $[C_7H_6O_5 = CO_2 + C_6H_6O_3]$.

Unguentum Acidi Salicylici.

Take of

Salicylic Acid,* 30 grains.

Prepared Lard, 1 ounce.

Melt the lard on a water-bath, add to it the acid, and stir until the acid is nearly dissolved. When the ointment has cooled, mix it with pestle and mortar.

Used in cases of Eczema.

Unguentum Acidi Tannici cum Opio.

Take of

Tannic Acid,

Opium, in powder, of each 30 grains.

Prepared Lard, 1 ounce.

Mix thoroughly.

Used in cases of Prurigo Podicis.

* Formerly prepared by fusing salicin with excess of solid hydrate of potash. Salicin is a bitter alkaloid obtained from the leaves and young bark of various species of *Salix* (*Willow*), *Populus* (*Poplar*), and several other trees. The acid is now commonly prepared much more cheaply by the process known as "Kolbe's process," namely, from carbolate of sodium (sodium phenate), a process the details of which are too long for transcription here. The purest product, however, is that prepared from the volatile oil of the Wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*). This oil consists mainly of salicylate of methyl (methyl-salicylic acid). When potassa is added to this, a new salt is formed, from which the salicylic acid is obtained by means of hydrochloric acid. The product thus obtained is purified by many recrystallizations.

Unguentum Alizarini.

Take of
Artificial Alizarine,* in fine powder, 60 grains.
Prepared Lard, 1 ounce.
Mix thoroughly.
Used in cases of Chloasma.

Unguentum Bismuthi.

Take of
Subnitrate of Bismuth, 60 grains.
Prepared Lard, 1 ounce.
Mix thoroughly.
Used in cases of Eczema and of Lentigo.

Unguentum Calamini.

Synonym.—TURNER'S OINTMENT.

Take of
Prepared Calamine,† 120 grains.
Benzoated Lard, 1 ounce.
Add the calamine to the benzoated lard previously melted with a gentle heat, and stir the mixture constantly while it cools.
Used in cases of Eczema.

* Alizarine [$C_{14}H_8O_4$] is an orange-red crystallizable colouring agent formerly obtained from madder (the root of *Rubia Tinctorum*), namely, from the alcoholic extract, by sublimation, but now more cheaply from anthracine, a coal-tar product. The details of the latter process are too complicated for transcription here.

† See note to page 38.

Unguentum Camphoræ.

Take of

Camphor, 30 grains.

Prepared Lard, 1 ounce.

Melt the lard on a water-bath, add to it the camphor cut into small pieces, and stir until the camphor is dissolved.

Used as a stimulant and sedative in cases of Eczema.

Unguentum Creasoti Forte.

Take of

Creasote, 6 fluid drachms.

Yellow Wax, 180 grains.

Melt together by the heat of a water-bath. Remove the vessel, and stir the mixture constantly while it cools.

Used in cases of Psoriasis.

Caution.—This ointment should not be used to the face or belly or flexor surfaces of the limbs.

Unguentum Diachylon.

Synonym.—HEBRA'S OINTMENT.

Take of

Lead Plaster,

Paraffin Ointment,* of each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Melt together with a gentle heat. Remove the mixture, and stir constantly while it cools.

Used in cases of Eczema and of excessive sweating of the feet.

Unguentum Hydrargyri et Potassii Iodidi.

Synonym.—LUTZ'S OINTMENT.

Take of

Red Iodide of Mercury,

Iodide of Potassium, of each, 5 grains.

Distilled Water, a sufficiency.

Prepared Lard, 1 ounce.

Triturate the Iodides together in a mortar, adding the water, drop by drop, until a colourless solution is formed; then add the lard, and mix thoroughly.

Used in cases of Lupus and of Acne.

* See note to Paraffin Ointment, p. 79.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri
Forte.

Synonym.—ROCHARD'S OINTMENT.

Take of

Red Iodide of Mercury, 60 grains.

Prepared Lard, 1 ounce.

Mix thoroughly.

Used in cases of Alopecia Areata and of
Acne Tuberculata of the trunk.

Caution.—The employment of this ointment
demands care.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Oleatis.

Take of

Liniment of Oleate of Mercury

(10 per cent.),* 120 grains.

Prepared Lard, 1 ounce.

Mix thoroughly.

Used in cases of Eczema of the scalp, and
of Ringworm (Tinea Tonsurans).

* This is prepared by gradually sprinkling freshly precipitated yellow oxide of mercury into oleic acid kept agitated in a mortar. The proportions are 48 grains of the oxide to 1 fluid ounce of the acid. During twenty-four hours the mixture must be triturated at frequent intervals until the oxide disappears, forming a viscid solution.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi.

Take of

Yellow Oxide of Mercury,	15 grains.
Benzoated Lard,	1 ounce.

Mix thoroughly.

Used in cases of Chronic Eczema, of Pityriasis Fusca (of the face and neck), of Psoriasis of the face, of Ringworm (Tinea Tonsurans), of Chronic Lichen, of Syphilitic Eruptions.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Perchloridi.

Take of

Perchloride of Mercury, in	
fine powder,	8 grains.
Prepared Lard,	1 ounce.

Mix thoroughly.

Used in cases of Ringworm (Tinea Tonsurans).

Unguentum Hydrargyri Sulphatis
Flavæ.

Synonyms.—TURBITH OR TURPETH MINERAL *
OINTMENT—BAZIN'S OINTMENT.

Take of

Yellow Sulphate of Mercury,† 15 grains.
Benzoated Lard, 1 ounce.

Mix thoroughly.

Used in cases of Ringworm (Tinea Tonsurans).

* So originally called from its resemblance in colour to the root of *Ipomæa Turpethum*.

† The yellow sulphate of mercury ($3\text{HgO},\text{SO}_3$) is thus prepared:—Take of mercury, 1 ounce; sulphuric acid, $1\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce. Mix them in a glass vessel and boil by means of a sand-bath until a dry white mass (HgO,SO_3) remains. Reduce this to fine powder, and throw it into boiling water. Pour off the supernatant liquor, and wash the yellow precipitate with hot water, and dry it.

Unguentum Iodoformi.

Take of

Iodoform,* in fine powder, 60 grains.

Prepared Lard, 1 ounce.

Mix.

Used in cases of Syphilitic Eruptions.

Unguentum Naphtholi.

Synonym.—KAPOSI'S OINTMENT.

Take of

Beta-Naphthol,† 60 grains.

Prepared Lard, 1 ounce.

Melt the lard on a water-bath, add to it the naphthol, and stir until the naphthol is dissolved; then remove the mixture, and stir constantly until it cools.

Used in cases of Psoriasis of the scalp, face, and hands, and in cases of Scabies.

β -Naphthol, while possessing some of the properties of coal-tar, has the advantage of being colourless and comparatively odourless.

* Iodoform (CHI_3) is a solid, yellow, crystallizable substance obtained by adding alcoholic solution of potassa to tincture of iodine, avoiding excess, evaporating the whole to dryness, and washing the residue with water.

† Or *Isonaphthol* [$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7(\text{OH})$], a coal-tar product.

Unguentum Olei Betulæ.

Take of

Bireh Tar,* 5 fluid drachms.
Yellow Wax, 120 grains.

Melt the wax with a gentle heat, add the tar, and stir the mixture briskly while it cools.

Used in cases of Psoriasis and of Dry Eczema.

Caution.—The use of this ointment in Eczema demands care.

Unguentum Olei Staphisagriæ.

Take of

Stavesacre Oil,† 1 fluid drachm.
Prepared Lard, 1 ounce.

Mix thoroughly.

Used as a non-irritant remedy in Scabies and in Phtheiriasis.

* A bituminous liquid obtained from the wood of *Betula Alba* by destructive distillation.

† The oil expressed from the seeds of *Delphinium Staphisagria*.

Unguentum Plumbi Compositum.

Synonym.—KIRKLAND'S NEUTRAL CERATE.

Take of

Lead Plaster,	240 grains.
Olive Oil,	2 fluid drachms.
Prepared Chalk,	40 grains.
Dilute Acetic Acid,	43 minims.

Dissolve the plaster in the oil at a gentle heat. Then add first the chalk, and afterwards the acid, stirring constantly until cold.

Used in cases of Eczema.

Unguentum Plumbi cum Hydrargyro.

Take of

Red Oxide of Lead,*	45 grains.
Red Sulphide of Mercury,†	25 grains.
Prepared Lard,	1 ounce.

Mix thoroughly.

Used in cases of Sycosiform Impetigo, and of Impetigo of the scalp, and in cases of Eczema.

* † See note to p. 23.

Unguentum Plumbi Glycerini.

Take of

Glycerole of Subacetate	
of Lead,*	$\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachm.
Paraffin Ointment,†	1 ounce.

Mix thoroughly.

Used as a bland astringent in cases of
Acute or Subacute Eczema.

Unguentum Rosatum.

Take of

Alkanet Root,‡	crushed, 13 grains.
Otto of Roses,	1 minim.
White Wax,	4 grains.
Prepared Lard,	1 ounce.

Digest the alkanet root for an hour in the lard previously melted on a water-bath, strain the mixture twice through muslin, add the wax, and, after it has melted, stir the mixture while it is cooling until it has assumed a

* Vide "Pigmentum Plumbi," p. 57.

† This term is designed to express indifferently either the substance sold under the name of "Vaseline," or that sold under the name of "Unguentum Petrolei."

‡ The root of *Anchusa Tinctoria*.

creamy consistency; then add the otto of roses, continuing the stirring for a short time.

Used as a coloured basis for other ointments.

Unguentum Styracis.

Take of

Prepared Storax, 2 fluid drachms.

Prepared Lard, 1 ounce.

Mix thoroughly.

Used in cases of Scabies.

Unguentum Sulphuris cum Pice.

Synonym.—WILKINSON'S OINTMENT.

Take of

Precipitated Sulphur,

Tar, of each 66 grains.

Prepared Chalk, in powder, 44 grains.

Soft Soap,

Prepared Lard, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Mix thoroughly.

Used in cases of Ringworm (*Tinea Tonsurans*), and in cases of Scabies.

Unguentum Sulphuris cum Potassâ.

Synonym.—HELMERICH'S OINTMENT.

Take of

Precipitated Sulphur,	120 grains.
Carbonate of Potash,	60 grains.
Red Sulphide of Mercury,*	2 grains.
Oil of Bergamot,	2 minims.
Prepared Lard,	1 ounce.

Mix thoroughly.

Used in cases of Scabies. The patient is to be first rubbed all over with soft soap (the Sapo Mollis *Ph. Br.* and not the *common* soft soap) for half an hour. The soap is to be used unmixed with water. He is then to take a half-hour's warm bath (at 94° Fahr.), after which he is to be rubbed all over with the ointment for another half hour. In some instances the ointment requires to be diluted with half its quantity or even an equal quantity of lard. One application rarely suffices.

* See note to Red Sulphide of Mercury, p. 23.

Unguentum Zinci Oleatis.

Take of

Oleate of Zinc,* 120 grains.

Prepared Lard, 1 ounce.

Mix thoroughly.

Used in Chronic and in Subacute Eczema.

* This is prepared by digesting for six hours 60 grains of finely powdered oxide of zinc in 1 fluid ounce of oleic acid, and then dissolving by aid of a gentle heat.

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